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Statement of Comdr. C. D. Smith, 56415, 701 Blackstone Hotel,
 2732 Navy Department, Ext. 2203. Commanding Officer of USS Wake,
 liaison officer, Office of American Consulate.

GENERAL INFORMATION

I was captured in Shanghai at noon on 8 December 1941 with about 14 enlisted men from the USS Wake. I was taken to the old Chinese Mint and kept there until the 9th of December, when I was taken to the Japanese naval prison in Kiangwan Road. I was kept there until 23 January 1942, when I was moved to the Woosung prisoner of war camp. It was on this date that the Wake Island prisoners were brought to the camp. I remained at Woosung prisoner of war camp until the 12th or 13th of March, 1942, at which time I, with three others, escaped. I was recaptured about 24 hours later and taken to the Woosung gendarmerie headquarters and interrogated for two days. We were then transferred to Bridge House, after paying the prisoner of war camp at Woosung a short visit, during which we were shackled and led around the camp at the end of dog leashes for the edification of the other prisoners. After being detained 30 days in Bridge House, we were shifted to the Japanese army prison at Kiangwan for a general court martial. We were kept here 53 days in solitary confinement. The court consisted of one general, three colonels, one major, and two warrant officers. At the expiration of this time, I received a sentence of ten years imprisonment to be served in a criminal jail with loss of all military rights. The charge for which we were tried was "desertion from the Japanese Army in time of war." We were told at the time sentence was passed that we deserved the death penalty, but owing to the fact that we were "poor, ignorant foreigners," justice would be tempered with mercy. On June 8, 1942, we were transferred to Ward Road Jail and began serving our sentence. Here we remained for two years, four months, escape finally being effected on October 6, 1944.

THE OLD CHINESE MINT, December 8 and 9, 1941

The Old Chinese Mint was a partially abandoned building in which I was kept in a large room filled with furniture. No heat, no washing facilities, no toilet.

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JAPANESE NAVAL PRISON, KIANGWAN ROAD, CHINA
Dec. 9 to Jan. 23, 1942

This building was an old Chinese schoolhouse on the grounds of the Japanese naval observatory. Officers were given separate rooms, which were fairly clean and passable in all respects. Enlisted men were put six in a room. All conditions were fairly good.

WOOSUNG PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
Jan. 23, 1942, to March 12, 1942

Conditions at Woosung camp were deplorable, the sanitary conditions particularly being beyond all hope of betterment. Food conditions likewise. For 1500 to 1600 men, mostly prisoners from Wake Island, between 50 and 65 pounds of meat and a small amount of rice were issued in three equal lots daily. From the first day written protests were filed by senior officers, both medical and line. The Japanese commanding officer, Col. Yusei, finally became crazy and eventually died. Capt. Undo is the name of the executive officer. The Wake Island prisoners had been kept two days without food after capture on Wake Island and were then brought in the steamship Nitta Maru, which took 17 days to arrive in Shanghai, via Tokio. During this period aboard ship each man was given a cup of congee twice a day, this being the sole food allowance. There were no toilet facilities or lavatories furnished at any time for the 17 days. When these men boarded off the Nitta Maru at Woosung, they were clothed in tennis shoes and khaki pants and shirts as they had just come from the tropics. The weather at this time was cold in Shanghai and immediate protests were made to the Japanese authorities over the lack of clothing. Many of these men were struck and beaten as they came down the gangway by Japanese guards. I do not know the names of any of the victims as I had not met any of them up to that time.

The camp consisted of seven barracks subdivided into divisions holding thirty-six men sleeping on raised platforms on bare boards with four Japanese cotton blankets each, which was insufficient. The water supply was inadequate and for periods of a day at a time no water could be obtained. No arrangements whatsoever were made for drinking water, the whole water supply coming from a surface well about 30 feet deep. It would be fatal to drink water of this type in China without first boiling it. The only potable liquids furnished were cups of tea at mealtime. The toilet facilities were abominable, the toilets all draining into ditches which surrounded their respective barracks. No unnecessary cruelty came under my observation at this time except occasionally a sentry would strike a man for disobedience of orders which were

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r explained to us. Protests were made time and again over this fact because we never knew when we were breaking rules. Every sentry makes his own orders. Except for the above, there were few cases of personal abuse.

Lt. Robinson, USN, was rather severely beaten by two Japanese for refusing to crank a truck on one occasion. Robinson was in naval uniform at the time. This occurred about the 1st of February, 1942. Several other officers were slapped and kicked by the guards during this period. There was no heat and no warm clothing was supplied until about the first of March, when discarded Japanese army uniforms were furnished the thinly-clad men. To my knowledge no heat was supplied at any time for any prisoners held by the Japanese. This includes all prisons and camps of which I have knowledge.

During April and May, 1942, the Red Cross, through the Swiss consulate, succeeded in sending down weekly issues of coal for cooking and bathing water purposes. The Japanese regularly took about half of this coal for their own officers' quarters. The cooking arrangements consisted of a number of large iron cauldrons set in brickwork. You ate soup or you didn't eat.

Another atrocity which was committed here comes to mind. A prisoner of war whose name escapes me was shot through the neck by a sentry. 15 or 20 people witnessed the incident. I did not see it personally. He was standing talking to the sentry, being about 10 to 15 feet away from him, when the sentry suddenly raised his rifle and shot him. The American senior officer violently protested to the camp authorities, and a Japanese inquiry was presumably held as the next day a statement was issued by the Japanese commandant that the affair was accidental, and the sentry was returned to duty at the same post.

Still another atrocity comes to mind. This man's name was Mark Staten, an American civilian from Wake Island, who died in March, 1942, of malnutrition and starvation. The death certificate was signed by three American naval medical officers as being attributable to the above causes. Before his death numerous overtures were made to the Japanese for a special diet, as this man was not in good condition when he arrived at the camp, but it was impossible to secure anything in the way of extra food for him. The doctors who signed the death certificate are Dr. Tyson, Captain, USN, Dr. Foley, Lt. Comdr., USN, and another doctor whose name escapes me.

The Red Cross is not recognized or allowed to function, but in a few cases they do manage to get in stuff to people through the Swiss consulate. They are still doing this at Woosung prisoner

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war camp. Once a week at Woosung (now changed to Kiangwan Camp), they are allowing the Red Cross to send down pork and beans on Friday. They cook the pork and beans together, having beans for Friday night dinner and pork for Saturday night, but on these two meals the Japanese ration is cancelled.

WOOSUNG GENDARMERIE
March 13 and 14, 1942

At this place we were confined in a small, extremely filthy hole in the concrete wall. The food consisted of congee three times a day. This was delivered by a small coolie, who would bring a bucket full of rice, dip both hands into it and make a ball about the size of his doubled fist. This was then rolled through the bars across the filthy cell floor to the person to whom it was going. No water or tea--nothing drinkable--was furnished.

BRIDGE HOUSE
March 14, 1942, to April 13, 1942

At Bridge House I was confined in a cell with 18 others--Chinese, Japanese, and foreigners. The conditions in this place were appalling. I was lying next to a man with leprosy and was forced to sleep in close contact with him as the place was so crowded. We were kept here for 30 days undergoing what the Japanese called an investigation. The food consisted of congee in the morning and four ounces of bread a day. One small cup of tea was given us twice a day, no other liquids being procurable.

The moral degradation here was of considerably more importance than the actual physical discomfort, which in itself was sufficient punishment for anyone. This was during the month of March, and it was very cold. We were given one blanket each, which was completely insufficient when one is sleeping on the bare floor. During the day we were forced to sit in formation, cross legged on the floor, without any support or rest for the back or arms. At times an unusually cruel guard would make the rounds of the cells, forcing everyone to kneel on the wooden floor. This would sometimes be kept up for six or eight hours.

About two minutes a day were allowed for washing, which was carried out at a tap in the open courtyard, cold water only being furnished. No exercise period was allowed, although in a few occasions the prisoners in one cell would be allowed in the courtyard to scrub down the gutters and deck. All of the prisons

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in which I was confined were infested with vermin, but this was undoubtedly the worst. Lice were swarming everywhere. A few favorite prisoners were allowed to have a small amount of food sent in from outside, but we did not succeed in getting permission for this.

I saw a lot of torturing in this place. Reference is particularly made to R. Reed, retired chief storekeeper, and Sgt. Jackson (now a lieutenant), USMC. Both Reed and Jackson were detained here for 90 days and were severely mistreated. Reed had been out of service for some ten years, but the Japanese insisted that he must have valuable information, which was their excuse for torturing him. Jackson had been acting as clerk for Major Williams, who was an ONI representative in Shanghai before the war, and the Japanese were most insistent on extracting information from him for this reason.

I remember Sgt. Yamamoto quite well. I consider him a bad egg. There was one Kato there, an interpreter, who was very vicious. One of the worst of all was a Japanese interpreter who designated himself as being No. 56, he being very careful to keep us from learning his name. No. 56 was this man's official number as an interpreter. I have his name and something of his personal history safely secured in Shanghai and full information can be obtained about him after the war. This man had spent at least half of each year in the states for a long period as he was in the export business from Japan. Although being a Japanese subject, he was married to an American Japanese and had several children. Two of his daughters at that time were attending the University of Southern California. All of his family except himself were American citizens. He was one of the vilest, most vicious men in the whole place. This man was cautious in handling us military prisoners and evinced strong wishes to remain incognito.

The Japanese sergeant who was known as "the big, bad wolf," but whose name I forget, was one of the most sadistic of the lot. He had a habit of always roaring at the prisoners and also beating people without provocation, which I think will cause him to be remembered by many people who were confined at Bridge House.

Lt. Kawai was in charge of all foreigners at Bridge House. I have never seen him torture people himself, but he is undoubtedly the man who issued orders for this to be done. In one questioning while in his office he called me a liar, whereupon I got up and tried to hit him, but he got out of the room before I could attack him. He came back in a few minutes and apologized. Ishihara was an interpreter and a bad man.

There were only one or two good people in the whole place, a Mrs. Nogami being excellent. She was also an interpreter. It is

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possible that she can be persuaded to testify about atrocities after the war as she is a woman of fine character. Her husband was educated in the states and she was educated at an American mission school in Japan. She spoke excellent English and had been sent to Shanghai from Japan especially as an interpreter. She was strongly adverse to torture and raised a real row with the torturers whenever possible, but, of course, she was unable to accomplish much.

I saw a number of tortures to a minor degree in Bridge House while passing through the ear doors on my many trips up to the office. I saw men being given the water treatment, being burned with cigarettes, being given shocks with an electrical machine of some kind, and almost innumerable beatings with clubs and with the backs of swords. Violent kicking with heavy army boots on the prisoners' shins was so common as to be almost unnoticed. Several Chinese suffered broken legs from this while I was in Bridge House.

The water treatment consists of lashing a man down face up across the desk top. A bath towel is then so rolled as to form a circle around his nose and mouth, and a five-gallon can of water, which was generally mixed with the vilest of human refuse and other filth, such as kerosene, was then put handy. The man was then questioned, and if he did not respond, the water was poured into the space made by the bath towel, forcing the prisoner either to swallow and inhale the vile concoction or to strangle himself. This is kept up, questioning between doses, until the man is at a point of unconsciousness. Shortly before unconsciousness is reached, the man is frequently beaten across the belly with a small iron rod. After consciousness has left, he is usually suspended by the heels from a tackle directly overhead and the water allowed to drain out of him. When he has sufficiently recuperated, the treatment is resumed. I saw parts of this torture given to different individuals, but never saw the complete treatment given to any one person. I never saw an American being given this treatment, but Leroy Healy of Shanghai told me that he had undergone the punishment.

Before beginning torture or questioning, the Japanese almost invariably stripped the prisoner stark naked. This is a tremendous psychological disadvantage as when a man loses his dignity, he usually loses his firmness. The ordinary procedure for questioning was to force the prisoner to kneel on a metal plate alongside of a desk with his hands at his sides and he was then questioned by two or three Japanese. This position becomes acutely painful after a few minutes, but if the prisoner wavers or attempts to relieve himself by using his hands, he is beaten. Most Japanese are chain smokers and while the questioning is going on, as they finish their cigarettes, the lighted butts are usually pressed gently against any part of the man's bare anatomy and thus extinguished. I have personally seen more than thirty foreigners who had somewhere between 300 and 500 cigarette burns on all parts of their bodies. Including in this lot was one American, Leroy Healy, a news commentator from the American radio station, Shanghai.

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Many indecencies were witnessed in this place, one being the case of Mrs. Ellis Hyam, who was kept in a cell for 27 days with about 25 men of all races. The toilet facilities in all cells consisted of a rather large wooden tub in the front of the cell, which Mrs. Hyam was forced to use in full view of everyone.

In the next cell to this lady was a foreign woman whom I did not know. At one time the Japanese found a small scrap of paper in her cell on which was scribbled some writing. This incensed them greatly, and they marched all the occupants out into the open courtyard, forcing them to completely disrobe in the cell before going out. This woman was in a very advanced stage of pregnancy and she and about 25 men were forced to stand in the courtyard, where it was bitterly cold and in full view of dozens of others for at least 30 minutes while the cell and clothing were examined for the offending pencil.

I have seen the electrical treatment being given, but don't know just exactly what it is or how severe the results are. It does not appear to be very efficacious.

After the war I can produce the names and addresses of more than 30 white men who were seriously tortured in Bridge House if they are still alive. Only one of these was an American--Healy.

I do not know what the Japs were trying to learn by these tortures. The men who were tortured seldom had any idea as to what was required of them. For some reason they frequently picked on men who knew nothing and who had done nothing. The principal question was "Are you mixed up with underground activities to aid the enemy or against Japan?", and senseless questions like this were asked for hours and hours. The harshness of treatment depended on the particular sergeant and interpreter who were questioning. Each handled the prisoner according to his own ideas. One man might be tortured once or possibly a dozen times. One could never guess. The sergeants were given a completely free hand apparently. Several Chinese were so severely beaten that they died in their cells. I gathered the impression that the officers did not give explicit directions for questioning, but merely ordered so and so out for interrogation. It seemed to be generally understood among all Japanese personnel that punishment would be inflicted as and when required. It is certain that all officers attached to the gendarmerie knew practically every detail of what was going on because the cries, moans, and sounds of blows could be heard over the whole building at most any time.

I was not tortured at Bridge House because if a man recognizes the fact that the Japanese is markedly inferior and the Japanese subconsciously realizes the fact that the man knows this, and above all if one doesn't lose his temper, Japanese can be handled remarkably well. I have had them say to me "Put your hands out."; "What for?"

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"I am going to handcuff you."; "What for?"; "I am going to punish you."; "Oh, no. I won't have it. I can't stand for that sort of thing." In such cases I have never seen the time when the Jap in question didn't back down. It would be way better for everyone if the Japanese Navy had charge of prisoners. The Japanese naval officer approximates a gentleman compared with the army officer. Most all naval officers speak some English; this is rare in the army. It is notable that in order to become an officer in the army it is necessary that a man serve two years as a private first.

You would be surprised how many Japanese try to be friendly, especially during the last six months of my imprisonment. I have casually suggested to a few officials that torturing was inhuman, but they seem to be mildly surprised that I should assume such an attitude. I am sure that many of them are against torture in principle, but they dare not criticize their superiors. In Bridge House there were two persons, Mrs. Nogami and a sergeant, who were openly against all forms of torture, but neither of them could apply sufficient pressure to mitigate the punishment. I have seen this sergeant just mentioned with tears in his eyes when he would see and hear extreme torture being applied. Mrs. Nogami frequently became so angry with the torturers that she would ask them what the hell they were doing and tell them not to be beasts. She may have been of some assistance in certain specific cases, but she was treading on dangerous ground and she seemed to recognize the fact and modify her actions accordingly. It seems to me that torturing was not against regulations, but was at least tacitly understood, if not worse.

JAPANESE ARMY PRISON, KIANGWAN
April 13 to June 8, 1942.

At Kiangwan the cells were of concrete with wooden flooring and measured four feet by nine feet. The toilet facilities consisted of a benjo underneath the flooring, which was reached by means of a trapdoor. The trapdoor was loose fitting and the receptacles under the flooring were rarely cleaned. The stench in these cells was abominable. To make matters worse the only ventilation was through a peephole in the door measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch by 6 inches.

Here we were in solitary confinement and the Japanese tried to force us to kneel facing the wall on the bare floor all day except during mealtimes. We were not allowed to sit on the blankets. At 7:00 A.M. we were led to the yard and allowed five minutes for toilet. This included the time from opening the door until time of closing the door, which probably gave less than two minutes for completing our ablutions. Exercise was allowed us for 20 minutes two or three times a week. This was one of the few places where we were allowed sufficient bedding to keep warm.

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Here we were fed on Japanese army rations, which were excellent and all of us would have been delighted to have spent the whole war on such food. One of the worst features in this jail, as in others, was the lack of potable liquids, we being given a small cup of tea three times a day. Overhead in each cell was a 100 watt light which burned all night long, making sleep very hard to one unaccustomed to it.

We were in this prison 53 days. Immediately after we left here the rations were changed to the allowance previously given Chinese prisoners only. This consisted of rice twice a day and a piece of pum once a day. Pum is steamed bread as nearly inedible as any food I have ever seen. We were later to receive this article as a part of a standard diet at Ward Road Jail. By no means could the shortage of food be attributed to a shortage of supplies. Most of us, especially Comdr. Woolley, Royal Navy, and myself, had access to practically unlimited funds from outside sources and could have secured ample foodstuffs. This was a deliberate policy of mistreatment intended in some cases to cause death, as death was really wanted in some cases such as that of Col. Bishop, of whom mention will be made later.

The courtmartial at Kiangwan was conducted fairly decently except that we were given an interpreter who didn't speak English. A defense counsel was assigned us who couldn't speak English either. It was really very amusing because I could understand nearly everything said in Japanese. They would comment to each other such as "It is a very serious offense. We should give them the limit." The defense counsel would speak up and say "I think we should really give them the limit." The court sentence which was finally received at the end of 53 days was only 10 years penal servitude because we were "poor, ignorant foreigners who didn't know any better." The death sentence was mentioned in the conversation carried on by the court authorities at numerous times. I believe that the court was in favor of execution because they spoke of Tokio being soft, "What's matter? Why didn't they execute these fellows?"; that is what they were expecting, which leads me to believe that the sentence was ordered from Tokio direct. In conversations such as the above Japanese rarely believe that anyone understands their language, and consequently they are remarkably frank at times. After pleading guilty to the charge of having escaped and having described the whole process they took eight hours questioning to prove to them in their own minds that we were guilty. They even produced such evidence as part of the electrical fence and the shovel with which we had dug a trench. The whole affair was such a farce that we had difficulty keeping our faces straight.

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WARD ROAD JAIL
June 8 to October 6, 1944

On arrival at Ward Road Jail we were taken over by the jailors of this civilian prison. Most of the warders and officials were British with a few Americans, Russians, etc. Practically all of the British were ex-service men. The No. 1 jailor at this time was a Mr. Chadderton, ex-Royal Navy, who apologized profusely for guarding people of his own kind, but stated that he had cleared his conscience by having all Allied guards and warders sign a round robin note to Japanese authorities relieving themselves of all responsibility for our safety. This amazing condition lasted for nearly a year at which time all civilian Allies were rounded up and put in concentration camps in the Shanghai area. Up to this time we had had a few Japanese especially detailed to watch over us, but after the Allied guards were sent to concentration camps all warder were Japanese, including the head of the prison. Chinese and Sikhs remained as guards in this prison throughout the whole time, but were forbidden to talk to us.

At this prison we were confined in separate cells and the physical conditions of the jail were quite good as this is a fine, modern institution. At the time we were imprisoned here there were 9300 prisoners in the institution, making this the world's largest jail. At no time did we have more than 40 or 50 military and political prisoners here, all the rest being criminals. The food, which was never good, gradually deteriorated in quantity and quality until during the last year of our imprisonment our ration consisted of a cup of boiled barley without salt or sugar in the morning, no lunch, and a thin watery soup for dinner. 16 ounces of passable bread was furnished per man per day. This generous portion of bread was what kept us alive. Fortunately there was plenty of drinking water and ample quantities of hot tea twice a day. In theory we were allowed exercise for a period of two hours a day, but in practice this worked out somewhat over half of that.

We were not allowed any games or diversions of any kind except books. The jail had a fairly decent library of its own. When we had run through this, we were allowed to amplify our supply by having friends from the outside send in books. This was the most priceless boon of the whole war. When Shanghai was seized the Japanese threw the libraries of the various clubs into the streets. These were picked up by indigent Chinese and sold as waste paper. We had Chinese friends outside who bought these books by the gross and sent large numbers of them in to us.

We were never treated inhumanely in this place but managed to stay on fairly good terms, chiefly through the efforts of the head jailor, a Mr. P. Mori, whose mother was an American, father Japanese. The bedding here was insufficient, but we were allowed

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to receive sufficient covering from the Swiss consulate upon making a request.

The nearest to an atrocity occurring at this place was the case of George Bruce, an American newspaperman of Shanghai. He and six others were sent down from Pootung Camp for having a concealed radio set. Due to insufficient food Bruce suffered two heart attacks in this prison and died the next day after being returned to Pootung Camp after completing his sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS

Father Roque, an American priest, was stationed near Shasi, Hupeh Province. When the Japanese took this area, they finally rounded him up, he making no effort to escape. He had kept a log book in which day to day information was noted. Injudiciously he had shortened the word "Japanese" to "Jap" in these personal notes and as a consequence was slapped around quite extensively when the Japanese came to read his notes. After Father Roque was arrested, he was transferred to several prisons in central China, but finally wound up in Ward Road Jail, Shanghai, sometime in 1944. Father Roque told me that he was not allowed to take a bath for I believe 17 months and for one period of 9 months could not even wash his face and hands or brush his teeth. This occurred in prisons in central China. I doubt if any evidence can be obtained from Father Roque about his treatment as the Catholic priests have orders not to talk. I believe additional information regarding this particular case could be obtained from Healy, however, as Healy was his cell-mate in Ward Road jail. Father Roque was eventually tried in Hankow I believe and was given a sentence of several years to be served in a criminal jail.

An American army colonel named Bishop, I believe, was at Bridge House during 1942. I think that he was shot down in French Indo China. Three other Americans were with him. He was treated very badly indeed, so I am told by others who saw and talked to him. He was kept in Bridge House for one solid year. Long before the expiration of this time he had contacted beri beri, dysentery, and probably other diseases. It appeared that the Japanese were trying to kill him, but he refused to die. The Swiss consulate went to work and somehow they managed to have him transferred to the prisoner of war camp at Kiangwan (ex Woosung). At the prisoner of war camp Navy doctors did everything they could for him, and I understand that he has regained his health. For months he had been unable to stand and could hardly crawl toward the latter part of his confinement at Bridge House.

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Four of Doolittle's men were executed in Shanghai right near where I was according to the local Japanese newspapers. I believe this to be true. The newspapers announced that a public decapitation had been carried out. I could not possibly guess the approximate date. Shortly before this event local newspapers under Tokyo date line stated that the Diet had promulgated an order whereby any foreign aviator bombing Japan would be summarily beheaded when caught. After some time newspapers came out stating that these four Americans had been tried and dealt with in accordance with this order. A notice was also served at the same time that in the future all cases of this kind would be handled in the same manner.

The Japanese refused to recognize the Geneva Conference in any shape or form, contending that the Japanese were a law unto themselves. If the question of the conference were pushed, they would almost go into hysterics.

I know a great deal about the Black Dragon Society as I have run across a few Japanese who are connected with it and occasionally let slip a few remarks. They are, of course, all extremists. I have been told by several of them that even if Japan lost the war, all United States prisoners would be executed. They were of the opinion that all prisoners should be killed regardless of the outcome of the war, which probably explains a great deal of the torturing. I cannot remember the names of any of the Japanese connected with this Society.

Paul Chandler, Warrant Officer, USMC (now Lt. Col.), was stationed in Shanghai with the 4th Marines. When the marines were sent to the Philippines, Chandler with four sergeants assisting him remained in Shanghai to clear up business affairs. For some reason the Japanese allowed him to stay free for about a week after war was declared. He was then rounded up and brought to Bridge House. He was kept there for about two days I believe, and was then sent down to the Japanese naval prison, where he joined me. Chandler and his four sergeants were repatriated in the Gripsholm on her first trip to the east.

The Japanese navy did not take any of my belongings. They did take the belongings of the crew, but they took absolutely nothing of mine. When the army took us over, they took everything I do not know if the Japanese notified the United States Government of our capture, but we made several transcripts for broadcasts. As we almost invariably made derogatory remarks about the Japanese in these transcripts, it is doubtful if they ever went through. We were not allowed to write to our families until some time after July, 1942. The prisoner of war camp at Woosung was camouflaged. Prisoners of war were forced to wear Japanese uniforms. The camp was adjacent to a radio station. The Japanese appeared to be

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ecilant over the attack on Pearl Harbor, considering it a glorious success. Subsequent to this we were frequently told "We are about to land on the Pacific Coast. All civilians along the coast have been evacuated by the Americans."

I suspect that a lot of mistreatment and negligence that the Japs showed was the result of ignorance as much as anything else. None were very intelligent and they just didn't know what to do. Officers exercised very little supervision. The remarkable diversity of orders was a constant source of friction in all camps. At Woosung prisoner of war camp we made determined efforts to have Col. Yusei formulate a set of rules of conduct and we told him that we would abide by all sets that were legal, but he admitted that it would be impossible for him to do so, because to a great extent the Japanese soldier issues his own rules as needed. In this line they seem to leave a great deal up to the individual. I have been on board Japanese cruisers and destroyers in action. It is one of the most amazing experiences I have ever had. How they run anything, I don't know. The quartermaster would be shouting at the captain and the captain in turn would be shouting at someone else, nearly all of them running around screaming. It was one of the most unusual things that happen aboard ship I have ever seen. It is amazing to me that they have done as well as they have against us, particularly at sea.

We were told that all prison guards are especially trained. A large number of these men are ex-service men, chiefly petty officers who have been wounded in action or who have done meritorious service. I believe they get about two weeks' training under supervision of the War Prisoner Bureau at Tokio. They do not seem to use the usual regimental unit designation, but appear to be classified as companies and the prisoner of war corps.

The Japanese guards were fed excellent food everywhere from what I could see. It was impossible to ascertain what rations were issued to enlisted personnel other than in the prisons to which I was confined.

The Columbia Country Club has been made into a concentration camp where they have about 250 prisoners, largely American women and children. Japanese army officers are using the Shanghai Club and the American Club as their living quarters.

Curfew at Shanghai when I left was at 10:00 P.M., all lights except a few street lights being doused at this time. An attempt had been made to blacken out completely, but robberies increased to such an enormous extent that certain lights had to be left burning. In civilian homes the largest light allowed was 5 watts.

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On several occasions I was able to discuss the theory of prisoners of war with Japanese officers. They, to my amazement, always insisted that to have taken up arms against Japan was criminal and that the prisoners must pay whatever penalty they saw fit to impose. I had the distinct impression that nearly all officers thought that the death penalty should be exacted for our temerity.

/s/ C. D. Smith:

C. D. SMITH, Comdr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 5th day of March 1945,
at Washington, D. C.

/s/ Philip L. Smith

1st Lt., JAGD

26 February 1945

Statement by Comdr. C. D. Smith, 56415, regarding naval action between British and Japanese forces at Shanghai at the outbreak of war, December 8, 1941.

At 0420 on December 8, 1941, a Japanese captain went on board HMS Peterel and delivered a formal declaration of war to the commanding officer with a demand for the surrender of the vessel. The commanding officer had had previous notice of the outbreak of war and had his crew at battle stations.

The Japanese captain was told that surrender would not be made, whereupon the launch carrying the Japanese captain pulled out from the ship 700 feet and fired a Veri pistol into the air. On this signal shore batteries of 75 mm field guns stationed on the French Bund and on Pootung Point opened fire on the Peterel simultaneously with a Japanese destroyer which was moored alongside the Bund opposite to Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building and a Japanese gun boat which was moored to the customs jetty. The Peterel was swamped with concentrated gunfire and was unable to reply with a single shot.

The Peterel's commanding officer seeing that the situation was hopeless, told the remaining members of his crew to get into the motorboat and try to get ashore. It was about this time that I became an eye witness to the following incident.

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The boat had pulled away from the ship about 100 yards when machine guns from the naval vessels and from shore opened a concentrated fire on her. The boat almost immediately burst into flame and capsized. Those members of the crew who were still alive then attempted to escape to the shore by swimming, whereupon the Japanese concentrated their fire on these survivors, killing several.

I would classify this as murder pure and simple as the Bund was lined with Japanese soldiers and it was perfectly easy to place these men under arrest as they reached the shore.

/s/ C. D. Smith
C. D. SMITH, Comdr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of March 1945, at
Washington, D. C.

/s/ Philip L. Smith
1st Lt., JAGD

SECRET

C. D. スミス、海軍中佐、陳述書

於一九四二年十二月八日正午上海に於て米國軍艦アリソン号
 カラ、約十四名、兵員ト共ニ逮捕セラレタリ。私ハ吾々、
 造幣所ニ連テ行カレ其所六十二月九日ニ江湾路ニ自來
 海軍停務收容所ニ連テ行カレ送拘留サレタリ。
 私ハソコニ一九四二年一月二三日ニ吳淞停務收容所ニ移
 レルヲ拘留サレタリ。ウチキ島、停務所、收容所ニ
 連テ来ラレタ、ハ此、同テタリ。私ハ吳淞停務收容所ニ
 一九四二年三月十二日カ十三日迄留リタリカソ、時ニ私他
 三人ト共ニ脱走シタリ。私、約二十四時間後再ニ逮捕サ
 レテ、吳淞憲兵隊本部ニ連行サレ二日間訊問サレタリ。
 吾々ハソコ、吳淞停務收容所ニ暫時立寄ツテ後
 プリツダ、ハウズニ移サレタリガ立寄ツタル間吾々、他、停務
 達ハ見セシメ、島犬、革紐、端デ手枷ヲカケラレ收容所、
 周圍ヲ引キスリ廻サレタリ。プリツダ、ハウズニ三十日間拘留
 サレテ後我々、一般軍法會議ニ廻サレ、江湾、日本陸軍停務
 收容所ニ移サレタリ。我々、此所、五十三日間獨房ニトゲヌタリ。
 軍法會議、一人、將官、三人、大佐、一人、少佐、及ビ三人、准士官ヲ
 構成サレ居マシタ。此、裁判ガ終ツタ時私、軍人トシテ權利ヲ兼得
 利奪セシ犯罪人監獄ヲ就服ス可キ十年桎梏ノ判決ヲ受ケタリ。
 吾々、裁判サレタ罪責ハ、戦時ニ於テ日本軍ヨリ、脱走シタリ。
 判決下ツタ時、吾々ハ死刑ニ價スルモノデアレガ、然テ無智外國人

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ミナトニシテ二事定ニ休。其北ヨリテ南ヲ輕減サシテミナト
共ニシテシタ。一九四二年六月八日ニ至リテミナト監獄
移シテ吾々刑ニ服ス。此所ニ吾々ニ二年ノ月間
留リ。一九四四年十月廿日遂ニ脱走シテ逃ガシタ。

× × × × ×

Doc

吳淞收容所ニ於ケル状態ハ慘々トシテ其ニ衛生設備ハ
全然改善。希望ニ應ジ得テ居テシタ。食糧状態モ
同ジシタ。中子自人乃至十六百人之大都ハ六ノ千ノ千島
カヲ、修養場ニ封シタ。五ノ千乃至六ノ千ノ千ノ肉及少量ノ
米ヲ毎日三國等量ニ分テ配給セシタ。最初、用ミタ文書自ニヨリ抗議。軍士及兵科、七般將校
ニヨリ提起セシタ。

× × × × ×

收容所ハ七ツノバツクヲ成リ各バツクハ更ニ數部ニ
仕切リテ各部ニ三千六百名ヲ收容シ修養所、粗米ヲ飯上ニ
出来タル食ニ各自配給。日本、朝鮮、琉球、南洋、緬甸、香港
等ノ此方ヨリテ不充分シタ。水、供給、不充分ナ
一時一日中、或期間ニハ水ヲ得ル事ヲ出来ナシタ。食糧水ニ對シテハ何年ノ水配シテ水供給全部需
物ニテ一トニ地上井ヲ使テ来セシタ。支那ニ於テハ
ミナト種類水ヲ先ヅ若シキニシテ飲事ハ命ニ付
コトナリシタ。供給セシタ水、飲料、食料、茶
タテテシタ。便所、設備、ミナト、排泄物、皆各自
厨食ナシテミナトニ流シ出シテシタ。

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No 3

下必要殘酷行為時折歩哨が吾々に決シテ説明サレタリ、
イイ命令ニ従ハヌミタテ誰カ打ツ以外此頃格別私ノ目ニ
ツキエズニタ。吾々何時規則ヲ破ツテモ全ク解リ
マデシタカ。此等實ニ對シテ何回トナリ抗議ヲセニセタ
各歩哨、勝ち命令ヲ出スベシ。

上記以外ニ個人的虐待ノ例ニ始ドナリマデシタ。

米國海軍大尉「ロビンソン」氏時トナリテ始動
セハ、拒ムタタニ人、日本人ニ依ツカケリ酷ク殺ラレシ
タ。ソノ時「ロビンソン」海軍軍服ヲ着テナリタ。

此一九四二年二月一日頃起リシタ。他數名將校
此期間中衛兵ニテナリシタ。蹴ミタリシタ。煖房ナリ
ニ供給サレズナリマデシタ。私、知ツテ年々限サ人
本人ニ抑留サレタ何レ、停屠ニ對シテ如何ナル時ニ煖
房裝置直ニ使サレセデシタ。此ニ私、知ツテ年々限サ、監
獄及收容所ナリ同様デアリシタ。

一九四二年四月及五月中ニ赤十字ハスイス領事館
ヲ通ジテ料理及風呂用トナリ毎週給與、石炭運
"込"ニ成功シタ。日本人ニ常例的ニ此、石炭、
約半命ヲ假等自身、將校宿舎用ニ取リシタ。煉瓦
爐ニ取リテラレタ多數、大釜ガ料理用具ニ食フ
ハ、ス、他ナリ。此所デ行ハレタモノ、殘虐行
為ヲ思ヒ出シタ。如前ニ述ビシタガ一停屠ガ歩哨ナリ

☆

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No 3

下は要残醜行為時新歩哨が吾々に決して説明せしむる、
イイ命令に従はしむるに外此頃、格別社、目、
ソキセデシタ。吾々何時規則ヲ破ツテモ、全然解リ
アデシタカ、此頃、三対して、何回トナリ抗議ヲ出シタ。
各歩哨、勝ち、命令ヲ出スデス。

上記以外、個人的虐待、例、殆ドナリセデシタ。
米國海軍大尉、ロビンソン、戦時トナリテ、始動
セハ、拒ナタタニ人、日本人ニ依リ、カ、醜ク、殺ラシ
タ、ソ、時、ロビンソン、海軍、軍服ヲ着テナリタ。

此、一九四二年二月一日頃起リシタ。他、数人、将校
ニ、期間中、衛兵ニテ、ナリシタ、蹴ミタリシタ、煙草ヲ
ニ、供給サレデ、ナリシタ。私、知ツテ、年、限、八日
本人ニ、抑留サレタ、何、停、場、ニ、対シ、如何、ナル、時、モ、煙
草、装置、ニ、供サレセデシタ。此、私、知ツテ、年、限、ヲ、監
獄、及、收容所、ニ、テ、ナリシタ。

一九四二年四月及五月中、赤十字、ハ、スイス、領事館
ヲ、通ジ、料理、及、風呂、用、ト、ナリ、毎、週、給、與、石炭、ヲ、送
"公、ニ、成功、シ、タ。日本人、常、例、的、ニ、此、石炭、
約、半、分、ヲ、飯、等、自、身、將、校、宿、舎、用、ニ、取、リ、シ、タ、煉、瓦
爐、ニ、取、リ、ケ、ラ、シ、タ、多、数、大、釜、ガ、料、理、用、具、ニ、食、ヲ、メ
ハ、ス、デ、他、ナ、シ、タ。此、所、デ、行、ハ、シ、タ、モ、ウ、ツ、殘、虐、行
為、ヲ、思、ヒ、出、シ、タ。名、前、ニ、忘、レ、シ、タ、ガ、一、停、場、ガ、歩、哨、々

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ノ頭ヲ射抜レシ者十五名乃至二十名、人々此ノ事件
ヲ目撃シテ之ヲ。然、自ラシテ見タゴザリマセ。彼
歩哨ト約十乃至十五フー——ト離レテ立テ話ニ居リ
エト突然歩哨ハ銃ヲ打テ彼ヲ射テシ。テリカ、上級
將校ハ收容所當局ニ嚴重抗議ヲ行ヒテ之ガ翌日
本人指揮官ニ依テ此ノ事件ハ偶発デ、アタリト、声明
ガ出サレタ、デスカラ日本人ハ真向ハ多分行ンダデヤ。ノ
テ、歩哨ハ同場所、任務ニ倂テシタ。
尚ホモウ、残虐行爲多クモ云ヌ。此ノ男、名前ハ、
ワイスアイラト申シ、ウエー、自ラカラモリテリカ民間
デアリシガ一九四二年三月栄養不良ト餓死シ
タ。死亡証明書上原因ガ死因、ワイトシ三名、アメリカ海
軍軍医將校ニ依テ署名サレシ。此ノ男收容所ニ到着
シタ時健康状態ガ良ク、かつタ、テ彼、死亡前特別食ヲ
給與方テ度々日本人ニ建言シ、ラスガ彼ニ対シテ特別食
料ト云フガ如キモ、ハ何等得ルモノガ出来デズシタ。死亡証
明書ニ署名シタ医師ハ米海軍軍医大佐「タイ」ハ、
海軍軍医少佐「ワリ」ハ、後ニ名前ハ忘レタガモウ一名
ハ、医師デアリシ。

×× ×× ×× ×× ××

No 4

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フリック、ハウスに於てハ私ハ他ノ中国人、日本人、及外国人十八名ト共ニ監房ニ拘禁サレマシタ。此所ノ状態ハソットスル程デシタ。私ハ癩病ノ男ノ隣リニ寝テマシタ。場所が非常ニ混ンデ居リマシタ。デ已タ得ズ彼ト極ク接近シテ寝サケバナリマセンデシタ。我々ハ此所デ日本人ノ所謂審査ナルモノヲ受ケナガラ三十日間抑留サレマシタ。食ルハ朝ノ粥ト一日四オンスノパンデアリマシタ。茶が小サイ茶碗デ一杯ツ、一日二回子ヘラレ、ソレ以外ノ飲料ハ得ラレマセンデシタ。

此所ノ道德的頹廢ハ何人ニ對シテモ充分ニ懲罰デアツタ。實際ノ肉体的不快ヨリ遙カニ重大デアリマシタ。フレハ三月中デアリ非常ニ寒ク御座イマシタ。吾々ハ各自一枚宛ノ毛布ヲ子ヘラレマシタ。カソレハ粗末ナ床ノ上デ寝ル時ニハ全ク不充分デアリマシタ。日中我々ハ整列シテ坐ハラサレマシタ。皆中ノ腕ヲ交ヘタリ休メタリスルモノハ何モナク床ノ上ニ胡坐ヲカイタノデス。時々法外ニ残酷ナ衛兵が監房ヲ見廻ハリ總テノ者ヲ木床ニ蹴カセマシタ。コレハ時ニハ六時間及至八時間モ續フトモアリマシタ。一日ニ約二分ハ洗濯ニ許サレマシタ。カソレハ戶外ノ中庭ニアル蛇口デ行ハレ、冷イ水が供サレルニ過ギマセンデシタ。運動時間ハ子ヘラレマセンデシタ。稀ニハ一監房ノ俘虜が中庭デ溝ト石置ヲ洗ヒ落ス事ヲ許サレマシタ。私ガ監禁サレテ居タ諸收容所ニハ皆害虫ガ居マシタ。ガ之ガ疑ナク最悪ノモノデシタ。虱ハ至ル所ニ充滿シテ居リマシタ。少數ノ寵愛サレタ俘虜ハ少量ノ食物ヲ外部カラ差入レル事ヲ許サレテ居マシタ。ガ吾々ハ差入レノ許可ヲ得ルフトニ成功シマセンデシタ。

私ハ此所デ多クノ拷問ヲ見マシタ。特ニ退職セシ倉庫管理

No 6

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主任「R・リード」及び米国海兵隊ノ「ジャックソン」軍曹
 (今ハ中尉)ニツイテ申上げマス。「リード」モ「ジャックソン」
 モ此所ニ九十日間拘禁サレ酷ク虐待サレマシタ。「リード」
 ハ約十年間モ職務カラ離レテ居タノデスガ日本人ハ
 彼ガ重要ナル情報ヲ知ツテキルニ違ヒナイト主張シ
 之ガ彼ヲ拷問スル日本人ノ口実デアリマシタ。「ジャックソン」
 ハ戦前上海ニ於ケルO.N.代表者デアツタ。「ウィリアムス」
 少佐ノ書記ヲ勤メテ居リマシタノデ日本人ハ此ノ理由デ
 彼カラ情報ヲ引き出サウト最モ執拗デシタ。

X X X X X

私ハ「ブリッヂ」ハウスニ於テ事務所ニ屢々行ク途中廊下ヲ
 通過スル際ニ輕イ拷問ハ度々見マシタ。私ハ俘虜達
 カ水攻メヲ受ケテ居ルノヤ煙草ヲ燒カレテ居ルノヤ或種
 ノ電気機械ヲ電撃ヲ受ケテ居ルヲ見マシタガ又棒ヤ
 刀ノ背ヲ叩カレテ居ルハ殆ド數ヘキス程見マシタ。
 重イ軍隊靴ヲ俘虜ノ向脛ヲヒドク蹴ル事ナドハ茶飯
 事ナノデ殆ド氣が付カナイ程デアリマシタ。私ガ「ブリッヂ」
 ハウスニ居ル間ニ數人ノ支那人ハコノタメニ脚ヲ折ツテ惱
 ミマシタ。

水攻メハ顔ヲ俯向ケニシテ机ノ上ニ紐ヲ縛リツケマス。

☆

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ソレカラ浴用台拭ヲ彼、鼻ト口ト、廻リニ同クサレ様ニ巻カレ
大抵人肉、排泄物、一事ヲモテモ、他、不潔物、例ハバ
燈油、如キモノヲ混ゼタ五ガロン罐、水ガ自許ニ置キテス。
ソレカラ堂人ハ訊問サレ、若シモ彼ガ答ヘナイト水ハ浴用台拭
ヲ作ラレタ、隙間ニ注ギ込ミ、修繕ヲシテ、ドウシテモ汚イ
混合液ヲ吸ヒ込ミカ、或モハ咽ビタラハタラ又ヤウニシタリ。
此レハ、合同、合同ニ訊問シタラ、堂人ガ人ヲ不省、状態
ヲ近、續ケタレマス。人ヲ不省、状態ニナルヤリガニ。
堂人ハ、小ナオ鉄、棒ヲ屢々、腹部ヲ打タレマス。
意識ガ無クナリタラ、彼ハ通常、彼、直ニ頭、上ニアル
巻揚機ヲ廻シ、所カラ吊シタラシ、水ヲ吐キ出スヤウシタス。
彼ガスツカリ、恢復スルト、水攻メハ又始メタレマス。私、此、
拷問ガ危シキ人々ニ行ハレテキル、ラ部分的ニハ見エシガ
何レカ一人ノ名ニ對シテハ、此レ水攻メヲ終止完全ニ見タリ
ハアリマセン。私ハアメリカ人が此、水攻メヲ受ケキル、ヲ見タ
リハアリマセンガ、上、誣ハレロイ、ナリ、此、懲罰ヲ受ケタ
コトガアルト知リ申シタリ。

No. 7

拷問者々ハ訊問ヲ如クルガニ日本人ハ知ト、ヤマツ。
修繕ヲ金、裸ニシタレマス。人肉ト云フモノハ、其、
威嚇ヲ失フ、大抵ハ自己、堅固ナ意ヲ失フモノナリ
アスカラ、之レハ非常ナ心理的ナ利アリマス。訊問、
普通、ヤリ方ハ、修繕ヲ自命、モラ体、両側ニツケテ、
机、側ニアル金屬板、上ニ跪カセ、ソレカラ二人或ハ三人ノ日本
人ガ訊問スルデス。此、姿勢ハ数分後ハ極メテ苦痛

☆

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ソレカラ活用器械が彼、鼻ト口ト、廻リ一同ナリ様ニ卷かれ
大抵人肉、排泄物、一事多ク諺ヤ、他、不潔物、例ハバ
燈油、如キモノヲ混ぜテ五分ロシ罐、水ガを許ニ置カシマス。
ソレカラ聖人ハ訊問サレ、若シモ彼ガ答へナキト、水ハ活用器械
ヲ作ラシテ、隙間ニ注ぎ込ミ、修繕ヲシテ、ドムシテモ汚ミ
混合液ヲ取リ込ミ、或ハ固バシテ、又ヤウニシマス。
此ハ、合同、合同ニ訊問シテ、聖人ガ、人子不省、状態
ナリ迄、續ケテラス。人子不省、状態ニナルナリガ。
聖人ハ、小サナ鉄、棒ヲ屢々腹部ヲ打ツシマス。
意識ガ、ナリナリ上テ、彼ハ通常、彼直ニ頭ノ上ニアル
巻揚機ヲ、所カラ、吊シテ、水ヲ吐キ出スヤウニシマス。
彼ガ、スツカリ、恢復スルト、水放タハ又始メラシマス。此ハ、
拷問ガ、色々人々ニ行ハレテ、キルヲ部分的ニハ見エシガ
何レカ一人、若シモ、此ハ、水放タテ、修理完全ニ見エシ
ハアリマス。私ハ、アメリカ人が、水放タテ受ケキルノヲ見
テ、アメリカンガ、上誨ハレヨイナリ、此ハ、懲罰ヲ受ケ
テ、カアルト、知シテ、シマス。

拷問者ハ、訊問ヲ始メ、ルガ、日本人ハ、殆ド、サマツテ、
修繕ヲ、金ヲ、裸ニシテ、シマス。人肉ト云フモノハ、其令、
威厳ヲ失フト、大抵ハ自己、堅固ナ意ヲ失フモノナリ
マスカラ、之ハ、非常ナ心理的、不利ナリマス。訊問、
普遍、ヤリ方ハ、修繕ヲ、自令、モテ、体、両側ニツケテ、
机、側ニアル、金屬板、上ニ跪カセ、ソレカラ二人、或ハ三人、是
人が訊問スルデス。此ハ、安眠ガ、数分後ハ、極メテ苦痛

No. 7

No. 8

Doe 8279 ☆

ニナリマス。若シモ修房が動イタリ、或ハ自分ヲ使ツテ
自分ヲ樂シヨウト試ミルト飯ハ印カレマス。大概日本
人ハ赤毛帽、喫煙者デアリマス。訊問續約中、煙草
ヲ喫ニ終ルト火、付イテ居ル吸殻ヲ、犯人ハ赤裸ノ体、何レ
カノ部分ニ隠シテ押シツケ、斯クシテ火ヲ消ヘルデス。
此ハ私自身ヲ体ノ凡エル部分ニ、二百乃至五百位煙草ノ
焦ゲ跡ヲ持ツテキル三十名以上ノ外國人ヲ見マシタ。
此ノ連中ノ中ニハ、上海ノアメリカ放送局、時々解説者ノ
アメリカ人「レロイ・ヒート」モ居リマシタ。

多クノ急礼ナリ。此ノ場所デ、日警ヲサレマシタ。一ツ例ハ
約二十五名ノアラエル人種ノ男達ト一箱ニシテ七日間ニ監房ニ
入レラレテ居タ「エリス・ヒヤ」天ノ場合デ下リマス。
スベテ、監房ノ便所施設ハ監房ノ外ノ稍々大形ノ
桶デアリ。此ノ夫人ハ衆人環視ノ中デ、ソレヲ使フツ
ヲ余儀ナラサレマシタ。

此ノ婦人ノ隣リノ監房ノ中ニ、名ハ知リマセンデシタガ、外國
婦人ガ人が居リマシタ。或ル時、日本人ハ彼女ノ監房ノ中ニ
何カ、ナゲリ書きガサレテキル一紙片ヲ見出シマシタ。

コレガ彼女ヲ甚シク立腹させ、彼等ハ全收容者ヲ
外ノ中庭ニ遣出シ、シカモ外ハ出ル所ニ監房ノ内デ完全
ニ脱衣サセタリデス。此ノ婦人ハ妊娠シテキチ、臨月近クデ
シタガ、彼女ト約二十五名ノ男ハ中庭ニ立タサレマシタ
ガ、リニハ非常ニ寒タリ、サウトモ三分間、衆人環視ノ内ニアリ、
ソノ間、監房ト衣類ハ罪ヲ犯シタ知事ヲ求メテ検査サレマシタ。

☆ 8279

Doc.

Ad. 9

私ハ電氣攻ムが行ハシキト見ユ。然レハゴトニモナリ
又ハ結果ガトニニ醜ムカ知リマセシ。ソレハ大ニ利^ホ目ガマシ様ニ
思ヒマセシ。
戦争後私ハ「ワシガハス」ニ於テ諸ノ拷問ヲシタ三十名以テ自
名前ト住所トモシ様ヲ尙ホ生キ居ルヲ挙ゲテ事ヲ来ス。
此ノ人々中ノ米國人ハ又々ハニテ云「ヒリ」ト云フ人デス。
私ハ日本ガ此等ノ拷問ニ依リ何ヲ知ラトシカ解リマセシ。
稀ニ拷問サレテ人達自今等ニ何ヲ要求サレカニ聞キ余
知リマセシ。何カ理由ヲ彼等ノ辱ヲ何モ知ラヌ又何モシカ
ツ人達ヲ拷問シマシ。主ニ訊問ハ「オ前ノ敵ヲ助テ或ハ日本
ニ反抗スルヲ秘密活動ト關係カマシカ」ト云フナリコト馬鹿
ゲタ訊問ハ何時固モ何時固モ行ハリマシ。
取扱ノ嚴シサ加減訊問ニ居テ特別ノ軍曹ト通譯者ノ手次
第デアリマシ。何モ自分自身ノ者ニ依リテ傷ヲ取扱フ居
シ。人者ガ回拷問サレトモ又度々拷問サレトモナル。コノ
誰モ予測スル事ハ出来ナイガ。軍曹達ハ完全ノ自由処置ヲ許サ
居タ様デス。姓名ハ本部人ニ離リ改メテ監房内ニ死ニシタ。
將校達訊問ニ付テ何等明確ヲ指示ラヌ軍ニ誰ヲ訊問セト
命ジテ居タ様秘藏シタ。凡レ日本人問テ懲罰ハ幾ナ時
何時ニ課セラルト一般ニテ解サレ居タ様アリマシ。
トナ時ニ元叫ビ声ヲ吟リ声ヲ忍ビ音ヲ建物中ニ聞エラヌカ
何ナル事ガ行ハレ居ルカニ付テハ實際一切詳細ヲ憲兵隊附ノ金
校ガ承知ニテ居タ様カデス。特ニ私ハ獄中生活最後ハ六日間ニ
如何ニ事敵日本ガ友好ヲ示シタマフ事ニ當リマシ。

Doc. 8279★

私、今述ぶ此、軍曹が極端に格闘を行はせしむるを見たり。因
り多時、眼二涙コタメテホル、ヲ見タコトホアリマス。野上夫人、
格闘ニ対し怒テ假等ニ対し一休係ヲシテキル、カト寫シ、且假等
ノ様ニキルナト云ヒシ也。假等、特種ノ場合ヲ、或程度力
添ニナシタマヘラガ、假等ノ身ヲ危クスル道ヲ夢イテキタ、
女モ此、事更ニ知ッテキル様子デシ也。ソレ、假等ノ供テ、其ノ行
動ヲ加減スル様子デアリシ也。格闘規則違反ナリキ、少クモ
モ暗黙裡ニ諒解サレテキル程度、モ、デシ也。

江湾ニ於ケル軍法會議、英語ヲミヤヘテ又通訳一名ヲナシ、
以外ニハ、方成リ公平ニ行ハシメシ也。一名、辯護人が吾々附
ミタガ、假等亦英語ハ話セシメシ也。然レ、日本語ヲ語シタ始
ト全テ、事ヲ理解出来ル、テ全テ更ニ面白クアリシ也。假等ハ
口ニ「之ハ實ニ重大ナル犯罪デアル。吾々ハ假等ニ極刑ニナシテ」
ト論じシ也。辯護人が立上リ「吾々ハ實ニ假等ニ極刑ニナ
シテキル、自今考ヘ出ト云ヒシ也。五十三日目ニ遂ニ下ナリ
判決ハ、吾々が何モ知ラナイ哀ミ無知ノ外國人ナルが故ニ僅ニ十年
ノ懲役ト示ラ、アリシ也。法廷側當局ニヨリナサシメ、會議中
ハ屢々死刑が言ハレシ也。私ハ法廷が死刑ヲ希望シテナシ、思
ヒマス、何ナレバ法廷側が東京ノ中央部ヲ軟弱ガト稱シ、何ナ
レタ、何故、中央部ハ假等ヲ死刑ニ処ナシ、
等ト云フナ
カラナシ、ソレが假等ノ期待ニナリ、
ナリ、私、再、判決が
東京ノ中央部ヨリ直接ニ命令ナリタ、
思ヒマス、
石ニ

No. 11

DOL. 8279★

私ハ今述ベク此ノ軍曹ハ極端ニ拷問を行ハシメテ見タリ
シタ時 眼ニ涙ヲクダシテ見タリコトアリマス 野上夫人ハ
拷問ニ対シテ彼等ニ対シ一休作ヨシヲキルカト云ヒ 且彼等
ノ様ニナルナト云ヒシタ 服ヲ付テ得程ノ場合ニ或程度力
添ニナリタデセラガ 彼女ハ申ヲ危クナル道ヲ歩イテユクニ
女モ比 事更ニ知ツキル様ナリシタ ソレハ彼女ハ彼等ノ其ノ行
動ヲ加減スル様ナリタリシタ 拷問ノ規則違反ナリタリシタ
モ暗黙裡ニ諒解サレテキル程度モアリシタ

江島ニ於ケル軍法會議ハ英語ヲシヤラ又通訳一員ヲキ
以外ニハ万成リ公平ニ行ハシメシタ 一名辯護人ガ言々附
シタガ彼等ハ英語ニ話セテシタ 孰ハ日本語ヲ語シタ始
ト全ク幸テ理解出来ルノ全ク更ニ面白クアリシタ 彼等ハ
口ニ『之ハ實ニ重大ナル犯罪ナル 吾等ハ彼等ニ極刑ヲ与ヘン』
ト論ジテシタ 辯護人ガ立上リテ『吾等ハ實ニ彼等ニ極刑ヲ与
ヘンキデナリト自命考ヘル』ト云ヒシタ 五月三日目ニ遂ニ下
判決『吾等ガ何も知ラナイ哀ミ無知ノ外國人ナルハ終ニ僅ク十年
ノ懲役ト示ラテアリシタ 法に側當局ニヨリナサシタ會議中
ハ屢々死刑ガ言ハレシタ 私ハ法ハ死刑ヲ希望シテナク思
ヒス 何トナレバ法に側が東京ノ中央部ヲ軟弱ニ稱シ何
シタデ 何故中央部ハ彼等ヲ死刑ニ処サシノ也 等ト云フナ
カラナリ ソレハ彼等ノ期待ニナリシタコトナリ私 再判決ガ
東京ノ中央部ヨリ直接ニ命令ナリシタコトナリ思ヒシタ

No. 11

Doc. 8279

以上會談中、日本人（彼等）は、内容を否定する。以上述べた
思ふは、彼等（原告）は、是れが事實である。述べても事
實に有罪を自白し且喜、すなわち全部述べた。これは彼等自
身、心、内、吾々が有罪ナルを證明する。時間、要する。なり
又、彼等、毫末は掛け、冊、一冊や吾々が據る。掘る使用
より、これ等、如、證據物品を示さる。これら、これ全
茶倉狂言的、吾々、真面目、願う。これ事、困難である。

雑件

本國人信侶アル、ロ、神父、湖北省沙市ニ居住する。こ
ろ、日本兵が此、地を占領する時、彼等、彼を檢閲する。彼
等、何等述べて、企てて、せざる。彼、日記帳ヲ有し、之ニ毎日
記事ヲ書き、て、

Doc. 8 279A

No. 13

何れも、彼等個人の記事、中々「ロウ」は「ロウ」に決
まらず、ト云う風、短く、清く、結果、日本人も、彼、記事
ヲ見テ、方々、酷ク叩キマシム。ト、神父、捕へり、後、華中、方々
ノ牢獄ニ移サレマシム。結局、一九四四年、何時、方々、上海、ウオード、
刑務所ニ收マラマシム。ト、神父、私ニ確カセ、月入浴ヲ許サス。且
九月、同類ヤキヲ洗フコトモ、齒ヲ磨クコトモ、出来、カフコトモ、云ハス。
之、華中ニ於テ、牢獄ニ起ラズ、事デス。カソリ、ト、僧ハ、語ルコト、或
タ、父ヲキサル、デ、私ハ、「ロウ」神父、方々、果シテ、証言、カ、得ラレ、カ
何、方々、思ヒマシム。然レ、ト、方々、此ノ特殊、件ニ、就キ、追加、的情報
ハ、「ロウ」カ、「ウオード」刑務所、「ロウ」神父、同室者、方々
タ、テ、「ロウ」カ、入テ、出来、ト、思ヒマシム。ト、神父、最後ニ
漢口、裁判ニ、掛ケラレ、数、年間、犯罪、刑務所ニ、服役ス。判
決、サ、ト、思ヒマシム。
ト、ウオード、ト云フ、米、国、陸、軍、大、佐、ハ、一九四二年ニ、「ロウ」カ、方々、
居、ト、思ヒマシム。彼、佛、印、ヲ、撃、降、セ、ラ、ト、思ヒマシム。他、ニ、三、人
米、国、人、ガ、彼、ト、一緒、シ、タ。彼、ニ、食、ヲ、話、シ、タ。他、者、方々、彼、ガ、食、ヲ
ヒ、ト、待、遇、セ、ラ、ト、聞、キ、マシム。
彼、滿、一、年、間、「ロウ」カ、方々、ニ、監、禁、セ、ラ、レ、タ。
此、期、間、ガ、了、ル、デ、フ、ト、以、前、カ、方々、彼、ノ、脚、氣、ト、赤、痢、及、現、在、ノ、他、
病、氣、ニ、患、ヒ、マシム。日、本、人、ハ、彼、ヲ、救、フ、コト、ヲ、居、様、見、エ、シ、
タ。但、レ、彼、ノ、仲、々、死、ニ、ア、セ、ン、デ、シ、タ。「ス」カ、方々、領、事、ヲ、斡、旋、シ、テ、ヤ
フ、ト、彼、ヲ、江、湾、(吳、淞、カ、方々)、俘、虜、収、容、所ニ、移、セ、ラ、レ、タ。
其、收、容、所ニ、於、テ、海、軍、ノ、医、カ、方々、彼、ヲ、為、最、大、ノ、努、力、ヲ、為、シ、
彼、ガ、健、康、ヲ、回、復、シ、タ、ト、承、知、シ、テ、キ、マシム。

Doc. 8279A

何月モ彼、立ツ事カモ未ダアリクテ、ハラス、ハ、彼、拘留室、
 後部マテ送ラセトモ然シトモ未ダモセテシ。
 此所、日本新聞ニ依リ、トウリトモ、部隊、四名カ、海テ私
 屠ラ場所、直ク、近クモ、處刑サセトモ、コトナシ。私ハ之、本意ヲ
 アト思ヒタス。新聞ハ、公前、斬首刑カ行ハレタコトヲ報テシ。
 私ハ其、大體、白附モ判リタセシ。此、事件、一、古、以前、地、
 新聞、カ、東京、報道、トシテ、議會、ハ、日本、爆撃、事、如何、トシ、外国
 飛カシ、捕縛、サシタラ、即決、ニ、斬首、スベシト、命令、ヲ、發布
 シタト報テシ。ヤガテ、新聞、ハ、此、等、四人、米國人、ハ、裁判、ニ、附セ
 シ且、此、命令、ニ、従ヒ、處刑、サセタト發表、シタシ。

Doc. 8279☆

同時ニ存告ガ出ラ将来ニ於テモ此ノ種ノ件、同様ノ方法ニ
テ処理サルベト事デシタ。

日本側ハ彼等自身デ独立條約法律ヲ存スルト主張
シ「デネガ」し條約ヲ如何ナル形ヤ形式ニ於テモ承認
シヨウトシマセニデシタ。右條約ノ問題ガ提出サレタ
ラバ彼等ハ殆ントヒステリーニナラデセタ。

私思龍會ニ關係アル若干ノ日本人ト出會ヒタ事
ガアリ時々彼等ノ言モ聞タノデ其ノ會ニ因リテ相當知
ツテタマス。彼等ハ多シテ極端論者デアリマス。私ハ
彼等ノ數人ヨリ假令日本ガ戦争ニ負ケテ元、本國ノ
俘虜ガ全テ殺サレデアラウト聞カセマシタ。彼等ハ然
ルノ結果ニ拘ラズ俘虜ガ殺サルベキデアルト云フ意見
デ、之ニ依リ例、數多キ拷問ガ恐ラケテ畏怖サレタマ
ス。此ノ會ニ關係アル日本人ノ數ハ僅ノモ記憶ニテタマ
セシ。

.....

吾々ハ看守ガ全テ特別ニ訓練ヲ受ケテ平ルコトヲ聞
カセマシタ。彼等ノ多數ハ兵役終了者デ、主ニ戦争デ
負傷シタリ勤、功アリタ下士官デアリタ。彼等ハ東
京ニテ俘虜局ノ管轄、下デ約二週間ノ訓練ヲ受ケル、
カト私ハ思ヒマス。彼等ハ普通ノ輕隊ヲ單位トスル組織
ヲ用ヒル様デタク、中隊ハ俘虜隊トシテ已別サレタ平
ル風デシタ。

No 15

Doc 8279★

私、觀察を得たり日本看事ハ何所デモ立派ナ食料ヲ給與サシテ事ニシタ。私が收養サシテ居ル獄以外、所ナ一般者ニ対シテ何ナ食事ナカシテ居ルヲ知ルハ確カナル事ナカシタセシテシタ。

.....
數日ニ亘リ私、日本将校ト俘虜ニ國又ニ理論ニ就キ議論シタ。驚キコトニ、彼等、常ニ日本ニ對シテ武勇ヲ取ツコトニ犯罪ヲ俘虜ハ日本人ハ高直ト考ヘテ如何ナル刑罰ニモ之ニ服セバテラヌト主張シタ。強ニト全テ、將校ガ死刑ガ無ク、兵銃砲ニ對シテ裸セラルルニ相應ニイテ考ヘテ居タルノ時、暗キ印象ヲ私、得テシタ。

.....
一九四一年十二月八日、外軍、勃萊は、上海ニ於ケル英國並ニ日本兩國同、海軍行動ニ因ミテ海軍中佐 O. D. スミス、海軍省員、五六一五、ニ依リ陳述。

一九四一年十二月八日午前四時三十分、一日本海軍大佐が英國軍艦「ベテリ」号ニ乗船シテ來リ艦長ニ正式宣戰布告文ヲ手交シテ同船ノ降服ヲ要求シタ。艦長ハ外軍勃萊ヲ知リ居リ部下ノ艦長ヲ對面ニ置キテ居リタ。

其ノ日本大佐ガ降服ハ十時十五分ノ通告ヲ受テ

No 16

Doc 8279 ☆

私、觀察を得る限り日本看守、何所デモ立派な食料ヲ給與せしめて居る。私が收容せしめて居る牛豚以外、所々一般兵士は、何と食事、が與へられて居るカ、確カな事が出来ません。

.....
數回に亘り、私は日本将校と俘虜を國に運歸し、議論した。驚くべきことは、彼等、常に日本に對し武器ヲ取つて、犯罪ヲ俘虜に日本人が適当と考へた何れ刑罰に之を服せしめよう又主張した。強いて金で、將校が死刑が与へられ、無鉄砲に對し裸せしめ、程度に考へて居るが、略略と印象が私に得て居る。

.....
一九四一年十二月八日、外軍、勃発は、上海に於て英國並に日本兩國同、海軍行動に國に海軍中佐 O. D. スミス、海軍省より、五、四一五、に陳述。

一九四一年十二月八日午前四時十分、日本海軍大佐が英國軍艦「ベテリ」号に乗り、艦長に正式宣戰布告文ヲ交付し、同船、降服ヲ要求した。艦長、外軍勃発ヲ知り、居り部下、艦長ヲ護衛、既而是ニツキテ居り、居る。

其、日本大佐が降服ハオサシ、イトノ通文ヲ受ケ

No 16

☆ルヤ、同大佐、乗リテ子ルコラニシカ艦カラセ。ス
 ト、所迄離シタハニ彼ハ「ウエリ」ピストルヲ空中ニ發
 射シタ。此ノ信ヲニ度ニ陣組界海岸ト「フ
 ー」トシ岬ニアツタ七五ミリ野砲ノ陣地ガ「ペテ
 号ニ一斉ニ發砲シ、其ト同時ニ香港上海銀行
 建物ノ対岸ノ海岸ニ砲撃ミテ打タ（日本砲
 艦及砲台突堤ニ砲撃中ノ、日本砲艦モ發
 砲シタ。」「ペテ」号ハ其中ノ砲火ヲ沈没セ
 メラシ一斉モ及撃セズ方々「テ」アリヌ。

「ペテ」号ノ艦長ハ沈没ト見テ残存ノ
 艦長ニ「モーターボートニ乗リ移リ海岸ヘ着テ様
 言ケタ。」「船次ノ出来事ノ目撃者ト「フ」ハ
 此ノ時「テ」アリヌ。

ボートハ艦ヨリ一。ヤード離シタカ其ノは
 海軍艦艇及海岸カラノ操縦銃カ同ボートニ
 其中ノ砲火ヲ發射シタ。ボートハ沈没ト打
 ニ「テ」發シ沈没シタ。其ノ時「タ」生存シテ
 打タ乗ルハ「泳イデ」海岸迄逃ケ様トシタ。

ソノ時日本側ハ此等生存者ノ止ニ銃火ヲ注
 ギ「テ」人ヲ殺シタ。

岸ニ「日本兵ガ並ビ此等ノ人々ガ岸ニ着イタ
 時捕縛ス。」「ト全ク容易「テ」「テ」「テ」カ「私
 此方ニ此等ノ人々全クノ殺人行動ナリト断ス。」「

Doc. 8279

No 17